

17/11
CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

G. McKIM THOMAS

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



Cardiff Rural District Council

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
20 PARK PLACE,
CARDIFF.

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Public Health Department Staff, 1959

Medical Officer of Health:

G. McKIM THOMAS,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

Senior Public Health Inspector:

WM. DAVIES, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Diploma Certificate for Smoke Inspectors of the Royal Society
of Health
No. 2 District (Radyr).

Public Health Inspectors:

H. WILLIS, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
No. 1 District (Whitchurch).

K. N. PRICE, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
No. 3 District (Dinas Powis)

Clerical Staff:

A. M. REES, D.M.A.
K. G. TADD (Resigned 12/6/59)
Miss M. E. MILDENHALL (Commenced 20/7/59)

Rodent Operatives:

T. J. RICHARDS

D. LEWIS

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959/60

Chairman: Dr. F. W. E. RUTTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Vice-Chairman: H. L. EDMUNDS, Esq.

Chairman of the Council: Major W. S. TRIGG

Vice-Chairman of the Council: Mr. W. J. GEORGE, J.P.

Mr. A. B. AITKEN

Mr. T. G. BAKER

Mr. G. E. BAYLIS

Mr. J. F. BEVAN

Mr. F. E. J. BILES

Mr. W. H. L. CHATTIN, M.B.E., F.L.A.S.

Mr. CLIFFORD DAVIES

Mr. J. M. DAVIES

Mr. N. S. EAST

Mrs. C. J. GEORGE

Mr. W. HUGH GRIFFITHS

Mr. H. HARDING

Mrs. P. E. LEWIS

Mrs. NELLIE MARKE

Mr. R. T. A. MOSES

Mr. J. H. PEACOCK

Mrs. S. PRIDAY

Major D. J. RANKIN

Mrs. S. E. SAVOURS

Mr. W. R. SMITH, J.P.

Mrs. M. G. STANBURY

Mr. A. E. L. STONE

Mr. H. P. TEMPLETON, J.P.

Mr. D. ARTHUR THOMAS, J.P.

Mrs. ROSE THOMAS

Mr. V. J. THOMAS

Mr. J. TREEBY

Mr. E. A. C. WESTBY, T.D., J.P., D.L., M.A.

Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS

Mr. T. J. WILLMOTT

Mrs. P. M. Y. WINN-JONES, J.P.

Cardiff Rural District Council

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Park House,
20, Park Place,
Cardiff.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cardiff Rural District Council:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1959.

The Welsh Board of Health have intimated in Circular 1/60 (Wales) the general lines for the presentation of the report and as usual there are sections dealing with vital statistics, social conditions, health services, infectious diseases, housing, sewerage, public cleansing, food hygiene and atmospheric pollution.

The year has been one of interest in a variety of ways and was marked by the occasion of presenting a record of the Council's administration to the Boundary Commission. The record was one of remarkable progress particularly in the post war years in dealing with slum clearance, rehousing, sanitation and other matters of local government administration.

I give below a summary of the particulars contained in the report that follows for the year 1959.

The estimated population of the district was 42,470 and there were 705 births but only 234 of these were born in the Council's area the remainder being born in maternity or nursing homes outside the Council's district. Sixteen of the babies that were born died within the first year thus giving infant mortality rate of 22.70 per 1,000.

The number of babies who died within the first four weeks was 13 giving a death rate of 18.44 per 1,000 live births.

The general death rate was 11.70 per 1,000 and this figure is below the rate for the country as a whole, which was 13.86.

Infectious diseases notifications from all sources during the year was 668 of which 557 were of measles, 16 cases of scarlet fever, 24 of pneumonia and 59 of dysentery. Out of the total number of infectious disease cases notified it was necessary to admit only 21 to hospital. The number of dysentery cases for this year was 59 as compared with 54 for the previous year and fourteen were admitted to hospital as against 40 for the year before.

Further progress has been made in dealing with unfit or Category V properties and during the year the new ten storey block of flats at Coryton was opened on Friday, 22nd May, 1959, by Mr. Henry Brooke, the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The block of flats is situated in beautiful wooded countryside and consists of 90 well appointed flats, centrally heated and provided with lifts and laundry facilities.

The general standard of privately owned controlled houses has been raised in consequence of the provisions of the Rent Act which requires that necessary repairs shall be executed as a qualification for an increase of rent. Many of these houses have been painted externally for the first time in a period of twenty years.

Still further improvement has been made in the standards of many of the food shops by the installation of new equipment and the adoption of higher standards of hygiene and sanitation. The improvements are most evident in the parish of Whitchurch where in several cases shop fronts, floor space and warehouse accommodation has been improved considerably.

Atmospheric pollution in several parts of the district received a good deal of attention during the year on account of the emission of dust and fume. A more detailed account showing improvement as a result of conversion to oil fuel heating of steam boilers at the Whitchurch Hospital and the technical difficulties in dealing with certain processes will be found in the body of the report.

Progress has been maintained in the development and extension of sewerage schemes and the scheme for the village of Creigiau was completed in detail.

Weather conditions during the summer months of 1959 were very good and we experienced an increase in the number of persons who were taking their holiday in caravans and there was also a very marked increase in the number of tents occupied for short periods on some sites.

The remarks I have made in previous reports on the improved standards of caravans has become even more applicable this year.

The newer vehicles are tending to increase in size and this may require careful supervision by the site operators to ensure that they maintain the required spacing between caravans and the spacing between rows.

It is becoming more evident that matters of Public Health are rapidly beginning to reflect the technological change of the present day. Infectious diseases, now more easily controlled, are fading somewhat into the background and are being replaced by public concern for such matters as atmospheric pollution and the possibility of radiation hazards. The first of these as I have mentioned has gained the active interest of the Council; as for the investigation of radiation effects this is under the direct control of the central government and we are informed that radiation is at present at a safe level.

The Welsh Board of Health have stated that they regard the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health as an essential and valuable appraisal of the state of the public health in each area throughout the country. As far as the Council's district is concerned I feel assured that this report contains a record of a year of continued progress and achievement.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(i) General Statistics

Area—acres	.. .. .	59,835
Estimated resident Population, mid 1959		
(Registrar General's estimate)	.. .. .	42,470
No. of inhabited houses	.. .. .	14,238
Rateable value of the district	.. .. .	£636,068 at 31/12/59
Sum represented by the 1d. rate	£2,567 (revised estimate 1959/60)	

(ii) Social Conditions

The District is composed of both urban and rural communities and in Whitchurch parish the estimated population is approximately 25,000 persons; the remainder is mainly rural. There are about 500 farms and smallholdings in the area and there is a wide variety of agricultural activity including milk production, sheep farming and afforestation.

The industries are as follows:—

1. British Railways (Western Region) Locomotive Repair Department, Van.
2. Blaengwynlais Quarry, Whitchurch.
3. Cwmleyshon Quarry, Rudry.
4. Cefn On Basic and Dolomite Works, Van.
5. Cecil Sweet Factory, Whitchurch.
6. Edgefield Engineering Factory, Whitchurch.
7. John Rigg Cases Co., Tongwynlais.
8. G. T. Utley & Co., Ltd., Precision Engineers, Tongwynlais.
9. D. S. J. Metal Craft Ltd., Tongwynlais.
10. Rimer Manufacturing Company Ltd., Melingriffith, Whitchurch.
11. Pilkington Plating Co., Ltd., Mellingriffith, Whitchurch.
12. Steetley Dolomite Co., Pentyrch.
13. Tynant Quarries, Radyr.
14. Creigiau Quarries, Creigiau.
15. Tudor Morgan & Son, Timber Merchants, Whitchurch.
16. Maberly Parker & Co., Public Works Contractor, Whitchurch
17. British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Lavernock.
18. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Aberthaw.
19. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Rhoose.
20. Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Rhoose.
21. Seth Hill & Son, Pantyffynon Quarry, Bonvilston.
22. Lavernock Quarries Ltd., Lavernock.
23. St. Andrew's Quarry Co., St. Andrews.
24. Wenvoe Quarries (1927) Ltd., Wenvoe.

- ### (iii) Extracts from Vital Statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 births of estimated resident population

4. (a) Deaths of Infants under 1 year

(b) Death rate of infants under 1 year: 22.70

5. Number of Maternal Deaths . . .

6. Neonatal Mortality

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TABLE I
GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

				Estimated Population 1959	Births		Deaths			Infant Mortality		Neo Natal Mortality				
					Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population		Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
						Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted						
England and Wales	..	..	..	—	750,170	16.5	—	527,574	11.6	—	16,471	22.0	—	—	
Administrative County	..	..	..	746,300	12,122	16.24	16.08	8,915	11.95	13.86	341	28.13	255	21.04	
Urban Districts	..	..	..	535,900	8,720	16.27	15.94	6,438	12.01	13.93	251	28.78	188	21.56	
Rural Districts	..	..	..	210,400	3,402	16.17	16.49	2,477	11.77	13.54	90	26.46	67	19.69	
Health Division Aberdare and Mountain Ash	Constituent Districts			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aberdare Urban			..	39,610	554	13.99	14.41	575	14.52	14.96	15	27.08	11	19.86	
	Mountain Ash Urban			..	30,540	520	17.03	16.86	357	11.69	14.03	14	26.92	14	26.92	
Caerphilly and Gelligaer	Caerphilly Urban			..	37,810	637	16.85	16.01	404	10.96	13.90	24	37.68	17	26.69	
	Gelligaer Urban			..	36,200	648	17.90	18.44	390	10.77	13.57	18	27.78	16	24.69	
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban			..	14,780	277	18.74	17.80	166	11.23	12.13	4	14.44	3	10.83	
	Maesteg Urban			..	22,610	349	15.44	15.44	286	12.65	15.94	13	37.25	9	25.79	
	Ogmore & Garw Urban			..	22,010	361	16.40	16.40	257	11.68	14.13	8	22.16	5	13.85	
	Porthcawl Urban			..	10,550	148	14.03	13.89	134	12.70	11.81	5	33.78	5	33.78	
	Penybont Rural			..	37,610	714	18.98	19.74	513	13.64	13.50	16	22.41	11	15.41	
Neath and District	Neath M.B.			..	31,110	474	15.24	14.17	381	12.25	13.84	13	27.43	8	16.88	
	Neath Rural			..	41,480	606	14.61	14.32	489	11.79	14.86	15	24.75	9	14.85	
Pontypridd and Llantrisant	Llantrisant Rural			..	26,110	461	17.66	16.95	277	10.61	13.58	17	36.88	13	28.20	
	Pontypridd Urban			..	37,460	590	15.75	15.12	528	14.10	14.38	16	27.12	12	20.34	
Port Talbot and Glynorrwg	Glynorrwg Urban			..	10,030	189	18.84	18.46	114	11.37	16.26	10	52.91	7	37.04	
	Port Talbot M.B.			..	48,680	934	19.19	18.23	490	10.07	13.29	24	25.70	19	20.34	
South East Glamorgan	Barry M.B.			..	42,310	802	18.96	18.20	438	10.35	11.39	17	21.20	13	16.21	
	CARDIFF RURAL			..	42,470	705	16.60	16.93	507	11.94	11.70	16	22.70	13	18.44	
	Cowbridge M.B.			..	990	9	9.09	9.45	11	11.11	11.55	1	111.11	1	111.11	
	Cowbridge Rural			..	19,150	339	17.70	19.65	144	7.25	13.08	10	29.50	8	23.60	
	Penarth Urban			..	19,480	290	14.89	14.74	255	13.09	12.04	8	27.59	5	17.24	
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural			..	12,000	161	13.42	14.09	151	12.58	11.70	4	24.84	3	18.63	
	Pontardawe Rural			..	31,580	416	13.17	13.30	396	12.54	13.67	12	28.85	10	24.04	
	Llwchwr Urban			..	25,730	364	14.15	14.43	314	12.20	14.27	8	21.98	5	13.74	
Rhondda	..			Rhondda M.B.	..	106,000	1,574	14.85	14.55	1,338	12.62	14.64	53	33.67	38	24.14

TABLE II

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1959

Diseases	hrs. 24	Weeks				Total 1st M'th	Month				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Congenital											
Heart Disease	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Uraemia ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital											
Spina Bifida ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital											
Abnormalities	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intracranial											
Haemorrhage	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erythroblastosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchial											
Pneumonia ..	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4
Meningitis ..	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ..	5	8	—	—	—	13	1	2	—	—	16

Birth Rate

Of the 705 births notified in the Cardiff Rural area only 234 took place within the district, i.e. 33%. In 1958 it was 34%; there is a tendency for it to become more general for confinements to take place in maternity hospitals or nursing homes rather than in the home.

Infantile Mortality Rate

This year the figure again compares favourably with that for all other rural districts in the country. The rate for the Cardiff Rural area was 22.70 in 1959; for other rural districts it was 26.46 and for the Administrative County the rate was 28.13.

Neonatal Mortality

The neonatal mortality rate (i.e., the deaths of children in the first four weeks of life) was 18.44 compared with 19.69 for other rural districts and 21.04 for the Administrative County.

TABLE III

BIRTHS

The number of births and the birth rate in the District for the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Births</i>		<i>Birth-rate</i>
1950	..	462	..	12.4
1951	..	454	..	12.7
1952	..	433	..	12.1
1953	..	483	..	13.21
1954	..	481	..	12.90
1955	..	491	..	13.11
1956	..	572	..	15.05
1957	..	593	..	16.20
1958	..	678	..	16.94
1959	..	705	..	16.60

TABLE IIIA

DEATH RATE

<i>Year</i>		<i>Cardiff R.D.C.</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
1950	..	10.60	..	11.6
1951	..	12.79	..	12.50
1952	..	10.66	..	11.30
1953	..	12.61	..	11.40
1954	..	13.38	..	11.30
1955	..	13.97	..	11.70
1956	..	13.55	..	11.70
1957	..	14.32	..	11.50
1958	..	11.56	..	11.70
1959	..	11.94	..	11.60

The following is a table of the principal diseases and causes of death which were registered in the district in the year under review:—

TABLE IV
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT
DURING 1959

CAUSES						M.	F.
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	283	224
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm of the Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Malignant Neoplasm of the Breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	7
Malignant Neoplasm of the Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
Malignant Neoplasm of the Lungs and Bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	35	37
Coronary diseases, angina	..	..	..	..	..	62	39
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Other heart diseases	..	..	..	..	..	15	29
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	19	9
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	14	6
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	16	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Road Traffic	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Other Violent Causes	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	33	34
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	356	349
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	352	339
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—

TABLE V

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

Age	Male					Female					Total							
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Under	6	5	9	8	11	9	4	5	7	5	5	7	10	10	16	13	16	16
1	2	1	1	2	3	4	2	3	5	3	3	0	4	4	6	5	6	4
5	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	3	1	2
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
85
90
95
100
Over	271	274	280	293	244	283	228	249	235	268	228	224	499	523	515	561	472	507

Percentage of Deaths over 65 years of age 1952 : 74
 1953 : 72
 1954 : 73
 1955 : 62

Percentage of Deaths over 65 years of age

1956 : 59
 1957 : 64
 1958 : 64
 1959 : 69

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory Facilities

Examination of pathological specimens and bacteriological examination of ice-cream, milk and water samples are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, The Parade, Cardiff.

Chemical analysis of sewage effluents, water samples and ice cream continue to be made by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory of the same address.

(a) Examination of Pathological Specimens during the Year

Nature of Specimen	No. of Specimens Examined	Negative	Positive
Swabs for Salmonella Typhi Murium ..	1	—	1
Swabs for Dysentery	292	233	59
Swabs for Enteric	233	233	—
Tuna Fish	1	1	—
Pus	13	—	13
Urine	6	1	5
Vaginal Swab	1	—	1
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ..	15	14	1
Swabs for Diphtheria	15	15	—
Sewer Swabs for Salmonella Para Typhoid 'B'	1	—	1
Sewer Swab for Salmonella Typhi Murium	2	2	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	1	1	—
Swabs for Salmonella thompson	7	—	7
Fruit Chutney	1	1	—
TOTALS	589	501	88

(b) Ambulance Services

Medical practitioners in the district are able to use the service of the Health Department in securing the removal of infectious disease cases, where necessary, and their accommodation in hospital. On request, the Health Department contacts the appropriate hospital and arranges, through the County Ambulance Service, for an ambulance to be provided.

(c) Tuberculosis Clinics

There are four centres at which patients from your district can attend for examination and or treatment. They are situated at No. 20 Cathedral Road, Cardiff; "Glenview," Court House Street, Pontypridd; The Amy Evans Memorial Hospital, Barry, and the Mass Radiography Unit at 9 Castle Street, Cardiff.

At these centres, examinations including X-ray and tests, are carried out by the Chest Physicians. The examinations are not confined to persons who are actually suffering from tuberculosis but a large number of contacts also are examined so that any evidence of tubercular infection may be detected as early as possible, so giving the patients a better opportunity of being cured.

It has been the practice for years past in all notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to examine the milk supply for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Cardiff Hospital Management Committee Chest Clinic

20 Cathedral Road

Cardiff

TIME TABLE

NEW PATIENTS (By Appointment)		OLD PATIENTS (By Appointment)	
Monday	} 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.	Monday	} 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Friday		Thursday	
		Saturday	
Tuesday	} 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.	Wednesday	2.30 p.m.—6.0 p.m.
Wednesday			
Friday			

CONTACTS

(No appointment necessary)

Monday } 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.
Friday }

GENERAL PRACTITIONER CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

(No appointment necessary)

Monday—Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon.
2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Thursday — 5 p.m.—7 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES

During the year posters were displayed in public conveniences in the district giving details of treatment centres, which are as follows:

(a) Barry Area

The Clinic, Woodlands Road, Barry.

Males

Tuesday 5 p.m.–7.30 p.m.
Friday 10 a.m.–1 p.m.

Females

Tuesday 2 p.m.–5 p.m.
Friday 2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.

(b) Cardiff Area

Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

Males

Monday 5.30 p.m.–7.0 p.m.
Thursday 10 a.m.–11.30 a.m.
5.30 p.m.–7.0 p.m.

Females

Tuesday 10 a.m.–12 noon
Wednesday 4 p.m.–6 p.m.
Friday 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Royal Hamadryad Hospital.

Males

New Cases Daily 10 a.m.–12 noon

Monday

Wednesday

Friday

Old Patients 10 a.m.–12 noon

(c) Pontypridd Area

Graig Hospital, Courthouse Street, Pontypridd.

Males

Tuesday 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m.
2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.
Wednesday 2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.
6 p.m.–8 p.m.
Friday 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m.
6 p.m.–8 p.m.

Females

Monday 2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.
5 p.m.–7 p.m.
Thursday 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m.
2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

The major portion of the district is supplied with water by four different water undertakings, namely (1) The Cardiff Corporation Water Works; (2) The Rhymney Valley Water Board; (3) Barry Corporation Water Supply; and (4) The Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. The Council own and operate two small reservoir supplies, one at Pentyrch and one at Rudry, they also control four spring supplies which serve very small communities.

A good standard of bacterial purity has been maintained throughout the year in the water supplied by the water undertakings and the few unsatisfactory reports on samples taken were only slightly below standard.

A few complaints of discolouration of the supply were received from Gwaelodygarth where water is obtained from an old colliery working. The supply is not subjected to any system of purification, and consideration might be given to this question with a view to remedying the discolouration inhabitants complain about from time to time.

It will be remembered that reservoir supplies reached a very low level during the summer months, but, with the exception of Gwaelodygarth, where water had to be hauled in tanks to residents for a fortnight or so, the supply generally throughout the district remained adequate.

Negotiations were in progress during the year for the transfer of the Council's water supply undertakings to the larger suppliers under a scheme of centralisation of water supplies. There is a prospect of the transfer taking place in the early part of the year 1960.

I am obliged to Mr. Youldon for the following particulars:

1. Rhydygwern

The houses at Rhydygwern are normally supplied with water from a well, but in times of drought this supply is insufficient for the area. To overcome this difficulty, the water mains at Rhydygwern were connected to those of the Rhymney Valley Water Board at Machen.

2. Peterston-super-Ely

In order to provide farms in the area with water the existing 3 ins. diameter water main was extended northwards from Maendy Farm for a distance of 950 yards.

TABLE VI

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, 1959

Water obtained in bulk and distributed by Council excepting where otherwise stated		1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Remarks
PARISH	SOURCE	Date of Sample	Result	Date of Sample	Result	Date of Sample	Result	Date of Sample	Result	
Bonvilston	Cardiff Corporation	25/2/59	Satisfactory			20/8/59	Slightly below standard	29/10/59	Slightly below standard	
Llancarfan	" "					9/9/59	Satisfactory	29/10/59		
Llantrithyd	" "					6/10/59	Satisfactory			
Pendoylan	" "			18/6/59	Slightly below standard	10/9/59	Unsatisfactory	17/12/59	Satisfactory	
Peterston-s-Ely	" "					7/7/59	Satisfactory	4/11/59	Satisfactory	
St. Andrews	" "			30/6/59	Slightly below standard	7/7/59	Satisfactory	9/12/59	Satisfactory	
St. Brides	" "					1/10/59	Satisfactory			
St. Fagans	" "			7/7/59	Satisfactory			30/12/59	Satisfactory	
St. Georges	" "					10/9/59	Unsatisfactory			
St. Nicholas	" "			7/7/59	Satisfactory			5/11/59	Slightly below standard	
including Glyn Cory										
Llanfedw	" "	23/3/59	Satisfactory	29/6/59	Slightly below standard					
Radyr	" "	25/2/59	Satisfactory	18/6/59	Satisfactory	13/10/59	Satisfactory	29/10/59	Satisfactory	
Tongwynlais (part of)	" "									
Van (Porset and Van Terrace)	Rhymney Valley Water Board	23/3/59	Satisfactory	25/6/59	Satisfactory	28/9/59	Satisfactory	30/10/59	Satisfactory	
Welsh St. Donats	Mid Glamorgan	5/2/59	Satisfactory	6/7/59	Satisfactory	9/9/59	Satisfactory	17/12/59	Satisfactory	
						6/10/59	Satisfactory			
Sully	Barry Corporation	15/2/59	Satisfactory	7/7/59	Satisfactory					
Pentyrch and Creigiau	Pentyrch Reservoir	24/2/59	Satisfactory	18/6/59	Unsatisfactory	30/6/59	Satisfactory	28/10/59	Satisfactory	
				30/6/59	Satisfactory					
Pentyrch (Gwaelodygarth)	Tank on mountain-side	24/2/59	Satisfactory	18/6/59	Satisfactory	28/9/59	Satisfactory	28/10/59	Satisfactory	
Rhydygwern	Well at New Row	23/3/59	Satisfactory	25/6/59	Unsatisfactory	28/9/59	Satisfactory	30/12/59	Satisfactory	
Rudry	Reservoir Supply	23/2/59	Satisfactory	24/6/59	Satisfactory	1/10/59	Satisfactory	30/12/59	Satisfactory	
Lisvane	Well Spring-meadow	23/3/59	Satisfactory	24/6/59	Satisfactory	1/10/59	Unsatisfactory			
						13/10/59	Satisfactory	30/12/59	Satisfactory	

TABLE VII

PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY IN PARISHES COMPRISING THE COUNCIL'S DISTRICT

Name of Parish					No. of Houses (approx.)	No. of Houses on Main	No. of Houses dependent on Wells, etc.	Mains Supply Sufficiency of Pressure	Name of Suppliers	Remarks
1	Bonvilston	..	..	..	62	62	—	Satisfactory	Bulk Supply Cardiff Corpn.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
2	Lavernock	..	..	..	28	23	5	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
3	Leckwith..	..	..	..	28	19	9	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
4	Lisvane ..	..	..	..	484	466	18	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
5	Llancarfan	..	..	..	129	110	19	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corpn. Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
6	Llanedeyrn	..	..	..	411	381	30	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
7	Llanilterne	..	..	..	51	42	9	Satisfactory	Cardiff R.D.C. Augmented by Barry Corpn. when required	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
8	Llanthrithyd	..	..	..	37	37	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corpn. Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
9	Llanfedw	..	..	..	46	15	31	Satisfactory	Cardiff R.D.C.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
10	Llanfythyn	..	..	..	5	5	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
11	Michaelston-le-Pit	..	..	..	69	42	27	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
12	Pendoylan	..	..	..	170	137	33	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corpn. Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
13	Penmark	..	..	..	355	354	1	Satisfactory	Barry Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
14	Pentrych	..	..	..	730	720	10	Satisfactory	Cardiff R.D.C. Augmented by Barry Corpn. when required	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
15	Peterston -s-Ely	..	..	..	141	132	9	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corpn. Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
16	Porthkerry	..	..	..	276	272	4	Satisfactory	Barry Corporation	Statutory Supply
17	Radyr ..	..	..	..	533	527	6	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
18	Rhydygwern	..	..	..	68	64	4	Not at all times	Cardiff R.D.C.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
19	Rudry ..	..	..	..	157	151	6	Satisfactory	Cardiff R.D.C.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
20	St. Andrews	..	..	..	1,205	1,202	3	Satisfactory	Cardiff & Barry Corporations	Statutory Supply
21	St. Brides	..	..	..	36	34	2	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
22	St. Fagans	..	..	..	110	101	9	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
23	St. Georges	..	..	..	80	69	11	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
24	St. Lythans	..	..	..	29	22	7	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
25	St. Nicholas	..	..	..	164	152	12	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
26	Sully ..	..	..	..	330	330	—	Satisfactory	Barry Corporation	Statutory Supply
27	Van ..	..	..	..	102	98	4	Satisfactory	Rhymney Valley Water Board	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
28	Welsh St. Donats	..	..	..	107	91	16	Satisfactory	Mid-Glam. Water Board	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
29	Wenvoe ..	..	..	..	237	220	17	Satisfactory	Barry Corporation	Statutory Supply
30	Whitchurch	..	..	..	8,058	8,046	12	Not at all times in Mill Road Tongwynlais	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply—except part of Tongwynlais which is within C.R.D.C. Statutory area of supply
TOTALS					14,238	12,924	324			

3. Gwaelodygarth

To assist the spring supply for the Gwaelodygarth area in times of drought, the water main in Mountain Road from the Pentyrch Reservoir was connected to the Rock Levels Storage Tank.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Good progress is being maintained in the work of providing new and extending existing sewers. Privy conversion schemes and schemes to convert the cesspit system to the sewer receive the full support of the Council.

The Council own and operate a number of sewage purification plants and these appear to function without giving any cause for complaint.

However, most of the properties in the Council's district drain into sewers which have their outfall in the sea and many discussions took place at the Health and Public Works Committees on the subject of contamination of beaches by sewage. Although we have not, up to the present time, received many complaints of fouling of beaches by sewage there is a feeling that with the ever increasing volume of sewage entering the sea, some consideration should be given to the question of treating sewage before it is finally discharged into the sea.

The brook at the Philog forming the boundary of Cardiff City and the Cardiff Rural District Council has been a source of nuisance by flooding on many occasions and it is pleasing to note that considerable improvement works have been carried out on sections of the brook during the year and this will remove cause for complaints of flooding from those residing on the new private estate in the Philog area.

A good deal of improvement work has been carried out on the brook running through the centre of Whitchurch and it is hoped that this will result in eliminating the flooding caused by the brook overflowing its banks from time to time.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES CARRIED OUT IN 1959

I am obliged to Mr. Youldon for the following particulars of schemes carried out during the year 1959.

1. Wenvoe

The Wenvoe Sewerage Scheme was commenced on the 1st January, 1959, and is scheduled for completion in July, 1960. The sewage disposal works were put into operation in February, 1960, and a number of houses have since been connected.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, 1960-61

1. Hollybush Road, Llanedeyrn

In order to obviate the present unsatisfactory drainage facilities for a number of houses in Hollybush Road, Llanedeyrn, a sewerage scheme was commenced in March, 1960, which will serve 34 existing houses which are at present not connected to the main sewer.

2. St. Fagans Sewerage Scheme Extension

It is proposed to carry out in 1960 the extension of the St. Fagans Sewerage Scheme to serve the area immediately south of the railway.

3. Creigiau

It is proposed to carry out a sewerage scheme for the village of Creigiau which will involve the construction of a pumping station near the centre of the village and a sewage disposal works on grazing land near Nant-y-Glaswg east of the railway line.

4. Swanbridge Sewerage Scheme

It is proposed to construct a sewerage scheme for the Swanbridge area in order to serve the existing houses and the caravan sites in that area. The scheme will involve the construction of a pumping station to pump the sewage to the existing sewage storage tank at Cog and the sewage will then drain to the Cardiff Corporation's western district outfall sewer.

PRIVY CONVERSION SCHEMES

No privy conversion schemes were carried out in 1959, but the owner concerned is preparing to carry out a scheme to his properties at Bonvilston.

DOMESTIC PESTS

Flies

Several complaints of heavy fly infestation were received from residents in country districts and the majority of the infestations were found in modern substantially built dwelling houses particularly those provided with heat insulation pre-

cautions in the roof space. Household-ers were advised on the use of insecticides and where the infestation was considered beyond control by ordinary means, such as the use of a household flit spray, household-ers were advised to apply for the disinfection services of the Council and are charged on the basis of material used and cost of travel; this usually amounts to from £1 1s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.

Wasps

The disinfection services of the Council were requested to deal with several wasps nests. Two of these were located near school playgrounds where children were at play; others were at domestic premises. All were successfully treated.

Ants

A few complaints of ant infestation were received and household-ers were advised on the use of insecticides. It was found that liquid insecticides were more successful than powders in effecting the destruction of these pests.

Bed Bugs

Only three complaints were received during the year and these were successfully treated with a well-known liquid insecticide. It is very gratifying to know that this pest can now be successfully eradicated with very little effort or cost. The bed bug, well-known for its irritating effect on humans, has always been regarded as the most objectionable of the household pests. The advent of D.D.T. has almost completely eradicated this pest.

Lice

There were no complaints of infestation during the year.

Other Pests

Many enquiries were made at the department during the year regarding the treatment for wood lice, wood worms, silver fish, cockroaches, beetles, snakes, etc., and your officers do all they can to assist those troubled with such infestations.

RODENT CONTROL

As mentioned in my last report the Council assumed responsibility from the 1st April, 1959, for the rat and mouse contract services which the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had gradually relinquished during the previous twelve months. Only nine months experience had been gained by the department at the end of 1959, but a satisfactory method of handling this new service, under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors was evolved.

The number of contracts has remained fairly stable although there is some variability due to the natural reluctance of farmers to renew contracts when there is no evidence of infestation on their farms.

Occupiers of business premises too are users of the service and a useful increase in the number of contracts over that which existed before the changeover had been secured.

Every endeavour is made to keep this section of the department working as efficiently as possible; usually each year the rodent operatives attend a refresher course. In 1959 a conference (which was attended by representatives of other local authorities also) was held under the auspices of the Ministry upon the working of the new set-up for rodent control services.

In 1959 for the first time we experimented with a change in baiting material with the object of reducing costs—compatible with efficiency—and this proved to be a complete success.

In view of the increased duties in connection with farm contracts now performed by the rodent operatives the number of routine visits had somewhat decreased but it has invariably been the practice to give a “by return of post” service to residents in the district who complain of infestation of their premises.

Farms

Total number of inspections during the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Number with minor infestations

(*i.e.* infestations with less than 20 rats. This type is usually found mainly in houses, small chicken runs and small shops) 348

Number with major infestations

(*i.e.* infestations of between 20 and 200 rats. Most important infestations come in this category. In towns they occur in factories, warehouses, food stores, restaurants, grocers shops and so on) Nil

Number with reservoir infestations

(*i.e.* infestations of over 200 rats. They occur in sewer systems, refuse tips, glue factories, slaughter houses and sewage works. The term “reservoir” is used to emphasise the fact that large infestations are specially liable to set up other infestations in the neighbourhood) .. Nil

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS OF THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE IN EACH OF THE PARISHES

Parish	No. of Houses	Complete water carriage system	Treatment Works	Cesspools		Water carriage to outfall other than Cesspit or Sewer	No satisfactory slopwater disposal or dry closets	Council's Approved Priority List of Sewerage Schemes
				Complete water carriage system	Slopwater only			
Bonvilston	62	21	1	26	2	—	12	1. Wenvoe.
Lavernock	28	8	2	4	4	6	2	2. Creigiau.
Leckwith	28	18	2	6	1	—	1	3. Swanbridge.
Lisvane	484	343	5	62	16	—	38	4. St. Nicholas.
Llancarfan	129	—	3	62	30	1	30	5. Llanedeyrn (subject to new development)
Llanedeyrn	411	303	26	53	14	—	15	6. Draethan (subject to new development).
Llanilterne	51	—	—	49	—	—	2	7. Birchgrove, Whitchurch.
Llantrithyd	37	—	8	14	12	—	3	8. College Road, Whitchurch.
Llanfedw	46	10	1	7	—	—	28	9. Mill Road, Lisvane (subject to new development).
Llanvithyn	5	—	—	2	2	—	1	10. Sully Road, St. Andrews.
Michaelston-le-Pit	69	41	12	16	—	—	—	11. St. Georges-super-Ely.
Pendoylan	170	43	1	33	64	—	29	12. Llancarfan Village.
Penmark	355	293	1	39	9	—	13	13. Penmark Village.
Pentyrch	730	547	1	155	10	—	17	14. Bonvilston (West).
Peterston-s-Ely	141	86	—	42	—	—	13	15. St. Brides-super-Ely.
Porthkerry	276	254	1	14	2	—	4	16. Welsh St. Donats.
Radyr	533	501	—	27	9	—	—	17. Llanilterne.
Rhydygwern	68	42	—	11	—	—	15	18. St. Lythans.
Rudry	157	115	2	27	—	—	13	19. Fonmon.
St. Andrews	1,205	1,121	—	80	4	—	—	20. Moulton.
St. Brides -super-Ely	36	—	—	14	5	—	17	21. Llantrithyd.
St. Fagans	110	64	2	26	9	—	9	22. Llanbethery.
St. Georges-super-Ely	80	—	—	20	20	—	40	
St. Lythans	29	2	—	16	6	2	3	
St. Nicholas	164	65	12	46	21	12	8	
Sully	330	311	—	9	2	8	—	
Van	102	88	—	5	2	—	7	
Welsh St. Donats	107	—	40	46	5	—	16	
Wenvoe	237	—	60	127	26	6	18	
Whitchurch	8,058	8,026	—	19	8	—	5	
TOTALS	14,238	12,302	180	1,057	283	35	359	

Number of contracts secured by the Glamorgan Agricultural Executive Committee with owners or occupiers of farms as a result of inspection at time of "take over" by Council ..	48
Number of contracts at 31st December, 1959 ..	52

Built-up Areas

Number of inspections of dwelling houses ..	..	11,055
Number of houses treated .. ..	..	562
Number of rats destroyed .. ..	..	1,862
Number of mice destroyed .. ..	..	130
Number of bodies (rats) recovered .. ..	..	493
Number of baits laid .. ..	..	2,988
Number of "block" control schemes carried out ..	..	50

Sewers are periodically treated; during the year a maintenance treatment for rats in sewers was undertaken as follows:—

10% Test Baiting was carried out in the sewers at Whitchurch, St. Andrews, Pentrych, Radyr, Lisvane, Llanedeyrn, Penmark, Rudry and Van, in May, 1959.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The refuse collection service operates from a central depot at Whitchurch where suitably covered refuse collection wagons are housed and refuelled. The service operates regularly and efficiently making collections once weekly from dwellings throughout the district and twice weekly from shops in the built-up area of Whitchurch.

It was reported during the year that much improvement has taken place in the type of refuse bin used by the householders and this no doubt has been effected by the combined effort of the refuse collectors and your inspectors. In cases where unsatisfactory receptacles are used, an approach is made to the householders, informing them of the schemes of providing bins, operated by the Council, at a cost of approximately one penny per week to the householder. All the householder has to do is to sign an undertaking to pay a sum of 5/- per annum, then arrangements are made to provide a new bin to the householder. In the case of Council tenants, a charge of three pence per week for a period of 2½ years when the bin becomes the property of the tenant. There are a few cases in the district, such as pensioners, widows or spinsters who prefer to remain out of the scheme, they prefer to provide smaller containers themselves which they find easier to handle. The Council accept this arrangement in such cases.

Since the inception of these schemes some years ago the Council has provided 1,316 bins to Council tenants and 281 to occupiers of privately owned houses.

The Council dispose of house refuse by means of controlled tipping in old quarries or on land unsuitable for any other purposes. There are three refuse disposal tips in the Council's district, one at Gwaelodygarth, one at Peterston-super-Ely and one in the Parish of Penmark. There were no complaints of offensive smell nor fly infestation from these tips during the year.

There is a marked improvement in the cleanliness of lanes, streets and open spaces and this has presumably, come about as a result of the Council's active anti-litter campaign. Ten anti-litter notice boards were erected during the year warning offenders of the penalties imposed by the Litter Act, 1958. These were sited at places where litter is most evident. An increased number of litter baskets and bins were provided and a firm of advertisers were encouraged to increase their number of advertising bins in the Parish of Whitchurch.

An itinerant fruit and fishmonger was reported for depositing his trade waste on the hillside at Gwaelodygarth and this resulted in the offender being fined £5. This appears to have served a useful purpose in a neighbourhood where such offences, which are not easy to detect, were quite frequent.

A list of sites where bins and baskets are sited appears below and members may wish to suggest further sites where bins, baskets, or notice boards might serve a useful purpose.

LOCATION OF LITTER BINS AND LITTER BASKETS

Parish	Location
Lisvane	Electric Light Standard opposite Griffin Inn. Wall at entrance to Lisvane Church. Wall at entrance to Lisvane School. 1 basket, Plas-y-Delyn.
Pendoylan	Tree at Clawdd Coch. Pendoylan Church. Gwernysteeple.
Penmark	Post Office, Village. Bus Shelter, Tredogan. Bus Shelter, East Aberthaw. Blue Anchor Inn forecourt. Junction Station Road with Fontigary Road bus stop (2). Junction of Stewart Road and Fontigary Road (basket).

Pentyrch	<p>Near Gwaelodygarth Inn. By-ways, Creigiau. Tregarth, Creigiau. Near Creigiau Tennis Courts. Lamp post, junction of Temperance Row and Mountain Road " " near Lewis' Arms. " " near Gwaelodygarth Inn. " " near Post Office, Creigiau. " " near The Stores, Creigiau. Cross Roads, Creigiau. Near Bridge Shop, Creigiau.</p>
Peterston-super-Ely	<p>Near Bridge leading to Glyn Cory and Main Road leading to Glyn Cory. Near School. Near Playing Fields. Near Council Houses.</p>
Radyr	<p>Post near Post Office, Morganstown. Smith, Butcher, Station Road. The Thatch, Heol Isaf. Weir House, Heol Isaf. Chapel Road, Morganstown.</p>
Rudry	<p>Rudry Post Office. Rudry School.</p>
St. Andrews	<p>Bus Stop, The Square, on wall. Wall, Phillips (Newsagent), Station Road. Junction Cardiff Road and Millbrook Road. Junction Michaelston-le-Pit with Penyturnpike Road. 5 baskets on Common. 1 basket on The Twyn. Camm's Corner, The Murch (basket).</p>
St. Fagans	<p>Near Museum Car Park. Near Church. Near Estate Workshop.</p>
Sully	<p>Bus Stop opposite Church. Wall forecourt to Central Cafe, South Road. Bus Shelter (a bin provided by Councillor Mrs. P. M. Y. Winn-Jones, J.P.).</p>
Swanbridge	<p>Wall near Kiosk. Wall East of Swanbridge Farm House.</p>
Wenvoe	<p>Electricity Pole junction Port Road and Village Road. Wall opposite Wenvoe Arms. 1 basket Wenvoe Village Green.</p>
Whitchurch	<p>Hurley, Butcher, The Philog. Near Eddy's Bakery, The Philog. Franklin Road, Whitchurch. The Common, near Taylor's Garage. The Common, opposite Three Elms. Opposite Buckner, Butcher. Near Church.</p>

Near Vicarage.
 Opposite Whitchurch Library.
 Junction of Foreland Road and New Station Road,
 Whitchurch.
 Basket opposite Victoria Road Fish Shop.
 Junction of Tynyparc Road and Pantbach Road.
 Junction of Beulah Road and Heol-y-Deri.
 Outside Williams, Greengrocer, Heol-y-Deri.
 Bus Terminus, The Deri, Rhiwbina.
 Wall outside "Brooklyn," Rhiwbina Hill.
 Beulah Road near Junction with Heol-y-Deri.
 Opposite Lewis' Arms, Tongwynlais.
 Near Band Room, Mill Road, Tongwynlais.
 2 baskets, Plas Melin, Whitchurch.
 2 baskets, Plas Newydd, Whitchurch.
 Near Galpins', Merthyr Road.
 2 Bins outside Whitson, Merthyr Road.
 Near Bon Marche, Merthyr Road.
 Near Lloyds Bank, Penlline Road.
 Bus Stop outside 110 Pantbach Road.
 Bus Stop opposite 110 Pantbach Road.
 Bus Stop outside Brook Garage, Rhiwbina.
 Electricity Pole outside Brook Garage. Rhiwbina,
 Bus Stop, The Deri, Rhiwbina.

Committees of the Council which are concerned with matters of Public Health

The Committees which are concerned with matters of Public Health are (1) The Public Health Committee; (2) the Housing Committee; (3) The Public Works Committee; (4) Camping Sites Committee.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no private or public swimming baths in the Council's district but portions of the Rivers Ely and Taff are used by young bathers during the Summer months.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Purity of the atmosphere is a public health matter which has not until recent years received the attention it merits. The presence of high percentage of soot, grit, dust or chemical fumes in emissions from industrial and domestic chimneys can be injurious to health, vegetation and property.

There are a variety of industries in the rural district of Cardiff and these include rotary cement kilns, dolomite shaft kilns and natural draught lime kilns; works of light engineering; chrome plating works; synthetic resin and paint works; plastics; loco-

motive repair and maintenance sheds and a number of small factories. Emissions from industries of this type might well be a nuisance to the communities in their neighbourhood, but fortunately it has been possible, with one exception—that of dolomite burning—to keep nuisance within controllable limits throughout the year.

The question of establishing new industries at premises vacated by the Llandaff North Engineering Company and part of the old Melingriffith Tinplate Works received much attention during the year because it was necessary to safeguard against the recurrences of the smoke grit and dust nuisances which were so much part of the manufacture of tinplates at the old Melingriffith Works. The Welsh Regional Hospital Board asked the Council to exercise every care to ensure that whatever type of industry was established in the future should be as noiseless as possible and free from hazards to the health and sensitiveness of the patients and staff in the adjoining hospital. Every effort has been made to meet the wishes of the Hospital Board. Discussions took place with owners of brass and aluminium foundries; representatives of iron forgings and with combustion engineers seeking prior approval for the installation of space heating boilers at the Melingriffith Works. We were able to invoke the assistance of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Services when in doubt on technical details and they were very co-operative.

It is pleasing to note that the factories already established on the site of the old Melingriffith works have not given rise to nuisances of any kind and the atmosphere in the neighbourhood of the works appears perfectly clear and free from the usual evidences of industrial activity.

One other noteworthy improvement in the same neighbourhood has been accomplished by the conversion of solid fuel hand fired methods of firing boilers to the oil burning plant is well instrumented and provided with a smoke alarm system regulated well below shade 2 on the Ringelman chart; so there is very little likelihood of dark smoke being emitted from these premises.

Complaints were received from residents in the neighbourhood of the undermentioned factory premises and a summary of the action taken is given in this report.

- (i) Steetley Doloma Co. Ltd., Gwaelodygarth—Cefn On Basic Co., Van.
- (ii) Penarth Cement Works, Lower Penarth—Coates Bros., Waterloo Works.
- (iii) British Resin, Sully—British Transport Commission, Locomotive Repair Works—Penarth Cement Works.

1. Steetley Doloma Works, Gwaelodygarth

The Doloma works at Gwaelodygarth consists of seven shaft kilns, crushing plant and quarrying operations. The kilns are used for calcining dolomite rock, a product used in the repair and maintenance of steel processing furnaces and blast furnaces.

The demand for dolomite increased considerably when steel production in new modern plant was established in South Wales in 1952. The plant at Gwaelodygarth was modernised to meet the increased demand, which is estimated at twice the amount produced at the old plant. When six of the seven kilns are in operation at Gwaelodygarth, considerable volumes of smoke of a light grey colour may be seen leaving the kiln stacks and during periods of low cloud and temperature inversion dust, smoke and fumes cause a nuisance to those living in the neighbourhood. Fortunately, prevailing winds carry the emissions to the north west, where there are no habitations and there are no complaints. The fume appears to consist of hydrogen sulphide which is an offensive smelling gas which is difficult to eliminate. Householders in the neighbourhood of the works complain that ornamental metals of silver or brass and polished metal utensils soon tarnish when the fumes from the works are evident in the houses. There are complaints of dust and grit which can be seen on shrubbery, the paved surfaces and in the rain-water gutters of the premises.

Several experiments have been carried out in an effort to eliminate the emissions of grit, dust and fume. Simple cyclone dust arrestors were originally fitted to the modernised plant in 1952 but they have not been successful in dealing with the volume of emissions discharged from the plant.

An experimental plant of the dry arrestor type was tried for a short period in 1957 but this too proved unsuccessful. It was then decided to instal a wet type arrestor but the difficulty of securing a sufficient supply of water to operate the wet arrestor took some time to solve. The Council supply did not give sufficient pressure to reach the elevated situation of the works. However, a spring supply was found in an old iron working 1,000 yards to the north west of the works. The Steetley Company decided to tap this supply and convey it in pipes to the site of the kilns where the wet arrestor pilot plant was to be installed. This was completed in October last and a wet arrestor of the Filterheat type was put into operation. It has been in action for approximately three months and has in some respects given good results. At the present time one of the four dolomite works under the control of the Steetley Company is experimenting with additives to the furnace where it is thought the sulphur gases may be converted into less objectionable gases.

Dry cyclone systems of grit arrestors are being tried and the Gwaelodygarth plant is experimenting with the wet arrestor as previously explained. It will thus be seen that the Company are endeavouring to find a solution that will be satisfactory in every respect. It is regrettable that the period of experimentation takes so long.

Arrangements are being made to meet engineering and chemist consultants employed by the Steetley Company and the Council is being assisted in their enquiries by Dr. Glyn Phillips.

Cefn On Basic Company, Van

The installation of new dust plant brought about an immediate improvement in dust conditions in the area around the works, particularly Wernddu Row. This improvement has been maintained during the year, and no complaint was received as to adverse conditions.

British Transport Commission Locomotive Repair Works, Van

Smoke nuisances arising from the operation of hand-fired boilers at this works have been considerably reduced by the introduction of new fuel and improved firing methods.

On a limited number of occasions the emission of black smoke has been observed, but this has been due to lack of care in firing and has not been prolonged.

Coates Bros., Waterloo Works, Rudry

In order to deal with emission of black smoke from the burning of waste materials at this factory the firm installed a pilot plant for incineration and high pressure washing of flue gases to remove soot particles and after experimental work satisfactory operating conditions were evolved.

However, during this period the firm was able to arrange for alternative disposal of their waste materials away from the site, and this alternative disposal is now in operation.

Penarth Cement Works

It was agreed between the Rural District Council and the neighbouring Penarth Urban District Council to continue the period of investigation in connection with the emission of dust and fumes from the Cement Works until February, 1959.

The two local authorities' representatives met the Alkali Inspector, and officials to consider the results obtained from the series of recordings taken between July, 1958, and 1st March, 1959.

The both authorities were informed that there was no serious pollution taking place as a result of the operation at a works of this nature. The management were taking all reasonable precautions and dust arresting equipment appeared to be working efficiently.

Both Councils agreed to adopt these recommendations and stated that the position would be kept under review.

Recording instruments during this period were located as follows:—

Deposit Gauge Augusta Crescent, Penarth.

Lead Peroxide Candles:

- (i) Paget Rooms, Penarth.
- (ii) Lavernock Road, Penarth.
- (iii) Home Farm, Cog, Sully.

I would like to mention that Mr. Wm. Davies, your Senior Public Health Inspector, secured the Diploma Certificate for Smoke Inspectors of the Royal Society of Health. It is of considerable value to the department to have an officer so qualified and thus able to deal with the additional duties imposed upon the Council by the Clean Air Act, 1956.

CAMPING SITES

There has been one addition to the number of licensed camping sites during the year, so that the number licensed by the Council is now twelve.

Particulars of these sites are as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. (H) Bay Caravan Park, Lavernock | Licensed for 233 moveable dwellings. |
| 2. (H) The Spinney (Swanbridge) Ltd. | Unconditional Public Health Licence. |
| 3. (R) Porthkerry Caravan Park
(Glamon Ltd.) | Licensed for 120 moveable dwellings. |
| 4. (H) Island View Site | Licensed for 50 moveable dwellings. |
| 5. (R) Minehead View Site No. 1 .. | Licensed for 20 moveable dwellings. |
| 6. (R) Minehead View Site No.2 .. | Licensed for 8 moveable dwellings. |
| 7. (R) Minehead View Site No.3 .. | Licensed for 7 moveable dwellings. |
| 8. (H) Fontygary Bay Site No.1 .. | Licensed for 320 moveable dwellings. |
| 9. (H) Fontygary Bay Site No.2 .. | Licensed for 50 moveable dwellings. |
| 10. (R) Court Farm Site No. 1 .. | Unconditional Public Health Licence. |
| 11. (H) Court Farm Site No. 2 .. | Unconditional Public Health Licence. |
| 12. (R) Cambrian Trailer Park Ltd.
Michaelston-le-Pit | Licensed for 150 moveable dwellings. |

NOTE—(H) Holiday Sites. (R) Residential Sites

Six of these sites are residential, and are occupied in the main by young married couples, families, who have not been fortunate enough to secure housing accommodation with local authorities, and by persons whose employment take them for short periods to different parts of the country.

It has been the policy of the Council to require site operators to provide a higher standard of sanitation on these "all the year round" sites, and whilst the desired standard has not been achieved on all sites, there has been a general improvement in the standard of the sites and also in the type of caravan.

Recent developments in the caravan industry has lead to the manufacture of larger caravans, some are in two sections each of 17ft., others are in one unit. Lengths of up to 44ft., widths of 11ft. are giving rise to problems on the existing licensed sites.

In the summer period, two owners of land took advantage of the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which permits the land to be used for the stationing of moveable dwellings for not more than 42 consecutive days, or 60 days on the aggregate in any twelve months, without a licence.

In one case, 92 tents and caravans were stationed on land without the provision of adequate sanitary accommodation and sufficient refuse bins. After strong representations by the department conditions improved.

In last year's report, I drew attention to the discharge of sewage into Sully Bay, and also the fact that a scheme for sewerage the area had been designed and was awaiting Ministry approval. This scheme has not yet been sanctioned by the Ministry, but I hope that it will not be too long delayed.

During the year only one site operator has failed to comply with his licensing conditions, and delays in providing the necessary facilities have resulted in the Council deciding to take legal proceedings against the company.

It was necessary during the year to institute legal proceedings in respect of two sites which were occupied in excess of permitted periods without licences.

In the first case, that of a single caravan, it was in fact removed from the site before the court hearing and the summons was withdrawn.

In the second case, involving a site occupied by varying numbers up to fourteen caravans, proceedings were instituted following refusal by the Council to grant a licence. A fine was imposed on the owner of the land and an order made for the site to be cleared within three months.

This order was complied with but in fact in the later months of the year the site was re-occupied and at the end of the year further legal proceedings were pending.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—Section 34—MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, applies to every factory—

- (a) in which more than twenty persons are employed, or
- (b) in which more than ten persons are employed on a first floor of the building or more than twenty feet above the ground floor level.
- (c) in or under which explosives or highly inflammable materials are stored or used.

As regards (a) and (b) there are 14 factories, all of which have certificates indicating satisfactory means of escape.

Regarding (c) there are a few motor repair garages in which highly inflammable materials such as cellulose and “thinning” fluids may be used from time to time and these are controlled by the Statutory Rules and Orders—1934 No. 990 which are supervised by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

<i>Name and Situation of Factory</i>	<i>Particulars regarding the issue of Certificates</i>
1 British Railways (Western Region) Locomotive Repair Shop, Van	Certificate issued in 1939
2 Cefn On Basic Co. Dolomite Works, Van	Certificate issued in 1939
3 British Portland Cement Manu- facturers, Lavernock ..	Certificate issued in 1938
4 Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Aberthaw	Certificate issued in 1938
5 Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Rhoose	Certificate issued in 1938
6 Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Rhoose	Certificate issued in 1938
7 British Geon Ltd., Sully ..	Certificate issued in 1954
8 British Resin Products Ltd., Sully	Certificate issued in 1954
9 Coates Bros., Synthetic Resin, Manufacturers, Machen ..	Certificate issued in 1954 (Amended 1959)
10 British Railways Light Repair Depot, Cherry Orchard, Lisvane	Certificate issued in 1956
11 Tondy Garage, Manor Way ..	Certificate issued in 1959
12 Rimer Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Whitchurch	Certificate issued in 1959
13 Pilkington Plating Co., Whitchurch	Certificate issued in 1959
14 Lewis & Fell Garage, Whitchurch	Certificate issued in 1957

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948. Table IX

Regular visits of inspection have been made to factories in the district as shown in the following table:—

1. Inspections

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	7	14	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	32	60	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	39	74	7	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. In- spectors (5)	By H.M. In- spectors (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	7	7	—	5	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	13	—	5	—

SECTION D

HOUSING

The Council continue to exercise their powers under the various Housing Acts with vigour and enthusiasm and the past year has been eventful especially in two respects; (a) that of having completed their five year slum clearance programme as submitted to the Minister in 1955 when under the Housing Act of 1954 every local authority was required to submit a statement to the Minister indicating the extent of their slum clearance programme and an estimate of the number of dwellings to be dealt with during the first five years. The five year period ends on 31st December, 1960, and the Council is in the happy position of having dealt with most of the unfit properties in the district in addition to 22 hutments the Council undertook to deal with during that period. Only a very small number of unfit properties remain to be dealt with under the Housing Acts and these are occupied by elderly people who prefer to remain in their cottages where they have spent most of their lives and where in many cases their gardens and local acquaintances are their chief remaining interests. The Council endeavour, to ensure a reasonable standard of structural maintenance at these cottages and as they become vacant, so they are dealt with under the appropriate sections of the Housing Acts.

The problem of securing building sites in the built-up parish of Whitchurch has not been an easy one and in an effort to make the maximum use of available land the Council completed the erection of multi-storey flats with accommodation for 94 families. These were officially opened on 22nd May 1959 by Mr. Henry Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government. They are well appointed flats and there is no difficulty in securing suitable tenants for this type of accommodation.

I wish to refer to other accommodation provided by the Council and in particular the flats and maisonettes for those evicted under the Rent Act, 1957. This provision has prevented hardships which would otherwise have been caused through failure to find accommodation on the date of eviction. Accommodation has also been provided in some cases for owners of properties who due to changed circumstances such as low income accompanied by old age were unable to maintain properties purchased at a time when they were in more fortunate circumstances.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF COUNCIL HOUSES, FLATS AND BUNGALOWS ERECTED IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1959

Parish				Maisonettes	Houses	1 Bedroom Flats	2 Bedroom Flats		Multi-storey Flat	Aged Persons' Bungalows		Totals
				3 BR.	3 BR.	Gr. Fl.	Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.	10 Storeys	1 BR.	2 BR.	
Llancarfan .. ..	..	..	..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Llanilterne .. ..	..	..	..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pentrych .. ..	..	..	..	—	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	10
Rhydygwern .. ..	..	..	..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
St. Andrews .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
St. Brides .. ..	..	..	..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sully .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Van .. ..	..	..	..	—	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	10
Whitchurch .. ..	..	..	..	6	—	6	—	—	90	—	—	106
												102
TOTALS ..				6	24	6	8	8	90	2	4	152
												148

COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN RURAL DISTRICT 1959

	1 BR. N.P.	2 BR. N.P.	3 BR. N.P.	4 BR. N.P.	6 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	5 BR.	Maisonettes 3 BR.	1 BR. Flats		1 BR. Flats			3 BR. Flats		Multi-Storey Flats 10 Storeys	Airey Types	Bed Sitting Rooms			Aged Persons Bungalows		Totals
											Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.	Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.	2nd Fl.	Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.			Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.	2nd Fl.	1 BR.	2 BR.	
Prior to 1945	15	27	103	14	1	—	107	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292
From 1945 to 1951	2	29	66	2	—	—	315	24	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	498
During 1952	—	4	—	—	—	5	203	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	258
During 1953	—	—	—	—	—	29	89	18	—	—	—	—	57	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	202
During 1954	—	—	—	—	—	6	56	6	—	—	—	—	61	61	14	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	8	217
During 1955	—	—	—	—	—	4	56	4	—	—	—	—	57	57	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	215
During 1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	26	117
During 1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	1	9	20	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	4	84
During 1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	6	5	18	26	6	—	1	—	—	20	6	—	—	2	108
During 1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	6	6	—	8	8	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	2	4	148
																									152
TOTALS	17	60	169	16	1	44	950	67	10	6	12	6	255	218	45	—	1	90	25	41	9	3	22	72	2,143
																									2,139

One experiment tried some years ago in providing accommodation for elderly persons has not proved successful and I think it is worthy of note lest we embark on such a scheme again in the future. I mean the provision of bungalows for joint occupation by widows or spinster ladies. This scheme has not worked out as smoothly as expected and by this time we have had to separate them into accommodation on their own. In this connection I may mention another venture which is likely to be more successful and to the mutual advantage of the Council and the elderly. I refer to Oak House flats where in addition to beautifully situated flats a common-room is provided where the elderly may congregate in groups for chats; television; concerts or games. This appears to have met with general approval and given added pleasure to the elderly.

There has been a steady increase in the number of applicants for improvement grants for the reconditioning of old properties under the provisions of the 1949 Housing Improvements Act, 1949, these are known as the discretionary grants; where the Council decide whether a property is worth reconditioning.

Then there are the compulsory grants for the provision of modern amenities such as baths, hot and cold water services and water closets. This scheme is becoming more widely known and owners in increasing numbers are making enquiries and taking advantage of the grants available for the improvement of their property.

However, there is still a considerable number of dwelling houses not provided with baths, hot and cold water and indoor sanitary facilities and I think it would be well to ascertain this number when we have the opportunity to do so.

The administration of the Rent Act, 1957, has worked quite smoothly in the Council's district and fifty-four certificates of disrepair have been used since the Act came into operation. The Act has been most useful in securing the repair and maintenance of tenanted properties. Dwelling houses that had not been painted externally for twenty years have been redecorated and garden walls or fences repaired or reconstructed. There has been a general improvement in the decorative and maintenance of tenanted properties since the Act became operative.

The following table supplied by Mr. Youldon gives particulars of the number in parish order of new council and new private houses erected during the year.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Council Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of Private Dwellings</i>
Lisvane ..	—	111
Llancarfan ..	2	
	and Post Office	
Llancadle ..	2	
Llanedeyrn ..	—	41
Llanilterne ..	2	—
Llantrithyd ..	—	2
Penmark ..	—	5
Pentyrch—		
Gwaelodygarth	6	—
Creigiau ..	4	—
Pentyrch ..	—	8
Porthkerry ..	—	1
Radyr	—	9
Rhydygwern ..	8	—
St. Andrews ..	6	137
St. Brides ..	2	—
St. Georges ..	—	1
St. Nicholas ..	—	3
Sully	4	20
Van	10	—
Welsh St. Donats	—	1
Wenvoe ..	—	4
Whitchurch—		
Tongwynlais	4	—
Whitchurch ..	124	221
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	174 & Post Office	564
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ALL OTHER PARISHES: NIL

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No official action was required to deal with any case under this Act in 1959, but the circumstances of several persons were investigated.

MONTHLY TOTALS OF RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1959

			<i>Gauge at Dinas Powis</i>	<i>Gauge at Rhoose Airport</i>	<i>Gauge at Whitchurch</i>
			<i>inches</i>	<i>inches</i>	<i>inches</i>
January	..	..	5.01	3.68	4.90
February	..	..	0.43	0.40	0.46
March	..	..	3.04	2.81	3.49
April	..	..	3.50	2.53	3.74
May	..	..	1.06	1.11	0.90
June	..	..	1.76	1.74	1.78
July	..	..	4.32	3.52	2.71
August	..	..	3.43	4.10	2.76
September	..	..	0.35	0.50	0.37
October	..	..	5.72	4.67	5.79
November	..	..	4.51	4.29	5.28
December	..	..	9.01	6.40	9.76

SECTION E

MILK

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954 brought about the establishment in Wales of the first two "Specified Areas" in which all milk sold by retail must be of "Special Designation", *i.e.*, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested milk.

Supervision of the process of milk production at dairy farms remains under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Twice during the year complaints were received regarding milks which were "farm bottled" and the co-operation of the Ministry officers was sought in dealing with these problems.

The practice of submitting routine samples of raw ungraded milks for biological examination has now ceased and it is left to District Medical Officers to decide whether samples should be submitted in those cases where they might usefully be examined in pursuance of preventive measures against the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk. In no case was this considered necessary during the year.

The following table shows the number of samples of graded milks submitted and results obtained during the year.

Result	GRADE			
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
Satisfactory ..	1	3	—	4
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1	3	—	4

Licences in relation to designated milk sold in the area is under the control of the District Council.

During the year the following licences were granted:—

		<i>Principal Licence</i>	<i>Supplementary Licence</i>
Tuberculin Tested ..		15	4
Pasteurised		15	4
Sterilised		14	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Continual housing development has again brought about a slight increase in the number of food shops serving the area and the improvement of shops in older premises is progressing at an increased rate.

In my last report I mentioned the introduction of self-service facilities in some shops. Two additional shops have now turned to this method of retailing but the majority of shops in the area for structural reasons do not lend themselves to this system.

In general a satisfactory standard was observed and strict supervision has been exercised to maintain and improve the standard. In no cases were circumstances found which warranted the institution of legal proceedings.

Much attention has been given by your officers to the question of mobile shops, an increasing number of which are operating in the district. In some cases and particularly where purpose-built vehicles are used a very high standard is maintained, but some difficulty is met with in maintaining satisfactory standards in some cases where vehicles of various types have been converted for use, and action is being taken to secure improvements where they are necessary.

Hours of closing, weekly half-holidays, Sunday trading and restrictions on the hours of employment of young persons have been subjected to checks during the year. In no case was it necessary to institute proceedings in respect of contraventions.

**Samples taken in the Cardiff Rural District by the County Sampling
Officers during the year ended 31st December, 1959**

Almonds (ground) ..	1	Marzipan	1
Apples	1	Meat Paste	4
Arrowroot		Meat Products (canned)	4
Aspirins	5	Milk	152
Baking Powder ..	1	Mince meat	1
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	5	Mint Sauce	
Boracic Acid Powder ..	1	Mustard	1
Borax		Nuts	1
Butter	1	Olive Oil	1
Cake Sponge Mix, etc. ..	10	Orange & Lemon Curd ..	1
Calves' Foot Jelly ..		Parsley & Sage (dried) ..	1
Camphorated Oil ..		Pastry Mix	
Curry Powder	4	Peanut Butter	1
Cheese Spread		Pearl Barley	2
Chicken (minced) ..	1	Peas (dried)	
Chocolate Spread ..	1	Peel (mixed)	2
Cod Liver Oil		Pepper	3
Coffee & Chicory	4	Pickles	1
Colouring	6	Pudding (canned) ..	
Condensed Milk ..	3	Rice	4
Cooking Fat		Sago	
Cornflour	1	Salad Cream	2
Cream	3	Sauces	2
Desiccated Coconut ..	1	Semolina	2
Dessert Powder	1	Shredded Beef Suet ..	2
Evaporated Milk ..	1	Salt	1
Fish (canned)	5	Soft Drinks	10
Fish Cakes	1	Soft Drink Powder ..	1
Flavouring	1	Soup (canned)	6
Flour	3	Spaghetti (canned) ..	
Fruit (canned)	4	Spices	2
Fruit (dried)	2	Stomach Powder ..	
Gelatine		Stuffing	4
Glace Cherries	1	Sugar	1
Glucose	3	Sweets	2
Glycerine		Syrup	1
Gravy Browning ..		Table Jelly	6
Health Salts	2	Tapioca	
Honey	3	Tea	1
Ice Cream		Treacle	
Icing Sugar		Vegetables (canned) ..	4
Jam	3	Vinegar	6
Lard		Vitamin Tabs., etc. ..	3
Lentils			
Macaroni	2		
Margarine	1		
Marmalade			
		Total	318

SURVEY OF FOOD SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT, 1959

Type of Shop	No.	Washing Facilities		Sanitary Accommodation		General Standard of Cleanliness	Remarks
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
General Provision	118	116	2	117	1	115 satisfactory 3 fair	Minor repairs are required at some premises and instructions for these to be carried out have been given. One premises is awaiting completion of sewerage schemes. Another is lacking in facilities for cleanliness.
Green-grocers and Fish mongers	20	20	—	20	—	18 satisfactory 2 fair	Re-decoration is needed in two premises and instructions for this have been given.
Cafes	4	4	—	4	—	4 satisfactory	
Confectioners	24	24	—	24	—	24 satisfactory	
Butchers	24	23	1	24	—	23 satisfactory 1 fair	Facilities have been improved in some cases.
Food preparing Premises	20	18	2	20	—	18 satisfactory 1 fair 1 unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory premises is not at present in use.
Bakeries	5	4	1	4	1	3 satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory	Poor facilities at 2 bakeries. One is very old.
Fried Fish and Chip Shop	3	3	—	3	—	3 satisfactory	
Sweet Factories	1	1	—	1	—	1 satisfactory	

No. 1 DISTRICT—Public Health Inspector H. Willis

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	259	107	93	8	102
Housing Acts	203	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	10	2	—	—	2
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	6	2	2	—	2
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	25	9	4	—	7
Schools	4	1	1	—	1
Infectious Diseases	63	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	18	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	32	4	3	—	3
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	38	14	9	3	12
Nuisances from Defective Drains	117	59	6	—	59
Nuisances from Animals	14	3	1	—	3
Nuisances from Accumulations	63	10	8	—	7
Tents, Vans, Sheds	105	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging—Provision of Refuse Bins	136	38	38	—	36
Rats and Mice Destruction	53	7	7	—	6
Inspection of Water Supplies	78	12	12	—	12
Samples of water for analysis	34	—	—	—	—
Samples of Milk for analysis	3	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosives Stores	123	4	—	—	4
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	74	5	2	—	5
Visits not classified	106	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Houses	—	—	—	—	—
Council House Inspections	59	—	—	—	—
Food and Drug Act	113	15	10	—	14
Unsound Food	26	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Samples	6	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	36	5	3	—	4
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli	—	—	—	—	—
Positive	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	—	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding housing application	91	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (Rent Act)	83	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,978	297	199	11	279

No. 2 DISTRICT—Senior Public Health Inspector William Davies

	In- spections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Pre- liminary Notices served	Statutory Notices served	Remedied	Remarks
Public Health Acts	158	40	—	3	38	
Housing Acts	260	—	—	—	—	
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ..	18	—	—	—	—	
Public Health (Meat) Regulations ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Bakchouses	8	1	—	—	—	Considerable improvement
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	20	—	—	—	—	
Schools	10	—	—	—	—	
Infectious Diseases	22	—	—	—	—	
Houses Disinfected	6	—	—	—	—	
Cesspits cleansed and inspected ..	18	—	—	—	—	
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	8	—	—	—	—	
Nuisances from Defective Drains ..	56	22	6	21	21	
Nuisances from Animals	12	—	—	—	—	
Nuisances from Accumulations ..	86	6	—	6	6	1 Summons—Fine £5
Tents, Vans, Sheds	6	—	—	—	—	
Supervising scavenging (Provision of Bins)	61	—	—	—	—	
Rats and Mice Destruction	150	—	—	—	—	
Inspection of water supplies	16	—	—	—	—	
Samples of water for analysis	24	—	—	—	—	
Samples of milk for analysis	—	—	—	—	—	
Petrol and Explosives Stores	20	—	—	—	—	
Shops Acts & Employment of Young Persons	82	—	—	—	—	
Visits not classified	420	—	—	—	—	
Vermineous Houses	2	2	—	2	2	
Council House Inspections	10	1	—	1	1	
Food and Drugs Act	96	10	—	10	10	
Unsound Food	40	—	—	—	—	
Ice Cream Samples	15	—	—	—	—	
Atmospheric Pollution	102	2	—	1	1	Transfer to oil burning
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli						
Positive	—	—	—	—	—	
Negative	—	—	—	—	—	
Visits regarding housing application	180	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous (Sanitary Visits) ..	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	1,906	84	6	3	79	

No. 3 DISTRICT—Public Health Inspector K. N. PRICE

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	186	92	17	4	21
Housing Acts	174	12	2	—	2
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	11	—	—	—	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	3	—	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	29	3	—	—	3
Schools	4	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	114	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	8	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	17	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	14	8	—	—	8
Nuisances from Defective Drains	85	19	—	—	19
Nuisances from Animals	14	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Accumulations	3	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds	356	26	—	—	25
Anti-Litter Visits	88	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice Destruction	29	—	—	—	—
Inspection of water Supplies	15	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	9	—	—	—	—
Samples of milk for analysis	27	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosives Stores	54	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young People	124	18	—	—	18
Visits not classified	28	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Houses	2	—	—	—	—
Council House Inspections	23	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act	149	8	—	—	8
Unsound Food	3	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Samples	7	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	34	—	—	—	—
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli					
Positive	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	—	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding housing application	19	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (Sanitary Visits)	39	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,668	186	19	4	104

TABLE X.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN
THE VARIOUS PARISHES DURING 1959

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	Tuberculosis (other)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Food Poisoning
Bonvilston										1				
Lavernock	2													
Leckwith			3		17									
Lisvane					4									
Llancarfan	1				6	1								
Llanedeyrn	1													
Llanilterne														
Llanfedw										1				
Llanvithyn														
Llantrithyd														
Michaelston-le-Pit													2	
Pendoylan	2				1	9				4	1			
Penmark			1		80	15				2				
Porthkerry					51					1				
Pentyrch	5		1		13									1
Peterston-super-Ely					2									
Radyr			1		1		1			1	1			
Rhydygwern					3	2				1				
Rudry														
St. Andrews	1				9					1		1		
St. Brides-super-Ely					2	1								
St. Fagans					1				1					
St. Georges-super-Ely					6	1								
St. Lythans														
St. Nicholas					3									
Sully			2		6	5								
Van					1	2								
Welsh St. Donatts					7	8								
Wenvoe														
Whitchurch	4	1	16		344	14	1			13	1	2		2
TOTALS	16	1	24		557	59	2		1	24	4	3		5

TABLE XA

PARTICULARS OF THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE AREA DURING 1959

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age unknown	Total (All ages)	Admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	1	3	2	9	1	—	—	—	16	3
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	7	47	57	79	61	295	7	4	—	—	557	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	1	4	2	5	11	6	6	21	—	59	14
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

DISEASE	Under 5 years	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Age unknown	Total (All ages)	Admitted to Hospital
Acute Pneumonia ..	2	3	6	7	6	—	24	1
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Enteric Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	—	2	1	2	—	—	5	—

TABLE XI

ADMISSIONS TO THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1959 FROM CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Measles	Enteric Fever	Tonsillitis	Rubella	Pneumonia	T.B. Meningitis	Acute Encephalitis	Poliomylitis	Meningococcal Infection	Chicken Pox	Malaria	Food Poisoning	Infective Hepatitis	Total	Died
January ..	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
February ..	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
August ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
September ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	3	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	21	—

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY AND WELFARE PROVISIONS)

SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON FARMS

An Act to secure satisfactory sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for workers employed on farms was passed in 1956 and the sections dealing with sanitary conveniences are enforceable by the local authority. This is welcome legislation because it enforces provisions which might have far reaching effects both to the health of farm workers and may be to the community in general. This particularly applies to market gardens where raw vegetables such as lettuces or fruit such as strawberries are picked by hand and passed on to the market and possibly reach the meal table without any washing or cleansing of any form whatsoever. Washing facilities and satisfactory sanitary accommodation should be secured wherever possible so as to promote clean conditions in this industry and safeguard against contamination of fruit and vegetables used in their raw state.

A survey was carried out to ascertain the number of premises not provided with satisfactory facilities. One hundred and eighty farms were visited and it was found that farms with small acreage were under the control of members of the family in occupation who were able to use facilities provided for the farm house, and where only one farm labourer was employed he invariably used sanitary accommodation provided for the farmer and his family or for a cottage provided for a farm labourer.

The greatest need appears to be at farms of one hundred acres and over where in addition to dairy farming, a proportion of the farm is developed as a market garden with its consequent need for seasonal workers for harvesting the produce.

It was found that some of the farms employing more than one labourer were not provided with adequate facilities. Some needed the erection of permanent structures whilst others required portable closet compartments which could be moved from one field to another as required. The Council were informed of these conditions and they gave authority for the service of statutory notices where necessary. It is intended to carry out another survey during the harvesting season of 1960, when actual conditions of working may be noted and reported upon where conditions are found unsatisfactory.

FOOD POISONING

During the year five persons were notified as suffering from food poisoning. Two of the affected persons were members of the same family, the remainder being isolated cases.

Case 1

This involved a mother and daughter aged 54 years and 13 years respectively. Both were treated at home, and the mother, who is employed in a food business, was excluded from work. Swabs from both patients indicated the presence of *Salmonella* Thompson, but examination of suspected foods showed negative results. Other employees in the food business were swabbed and found to be negative and no other cases were notified.

Case 2

This occurred in a female aged 35 years. The patient was treated at home and recovery was fairly rapid. Examination of faecal swabs and of suspected food showed negative results.

Case 3

This occurred in a male aged 11 years. Illness was not severe and the patient was nursed at home. Investigations as to suspected foods and the causative organism showed negative results and no definite source of infection could be traced.

Case 4

This case occurred in a female aged 57 years. Illness was not severe and the patient was nursed at home. The causative organism was found to be *Salmonella typhi-murium*, but there was no indication of infection.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In 1959 six hundred and ninety-six notifications of infectious diseases were sent to the department by medical practitioners—a heavy increase over the total of 187 notifications for 1958. This increase was accounted for by 557 measles cases occurring in the district.

Scarlet Fever

Sixteen cases were notified of which three were admitted to hospital. This low proportion is customary nowadays since unless there are special home circumstances the patient is not removed to hospital.

Measles

As I mentioned in my report last year under this heading it appears that as far as our district is concerned measles epidemics occur bi-ennially, and this statement is borne out by the fact that in 1959 there were 557 cases of measles as compared with only 74 in 1958.

Diphtheria

For many years it has been possible to say that no notifications were received during the year, and there is no doubt that the use of diphtheria immunisation and booster doses has been the main cause in ridding us of this disease; however, it is still necessary to repeat the warning that full advantage should be taken of this service so that the disease does not return in the future.

The Divisional Medical Officer has supplied me with the following table:

Diphtheria Immunisation 1959

Under 5 years	5-15 years	Boosters
436	6	41

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Due to the method of recording details of the vaccinations it is impossible to give a precise figure for the number of vaccinations which were carried out during the year, but 441 cards were submitted by medical practitioners for persons who had been vaccinated.

Whooping Cough

This year only one notification was received compared with two for last year. As I have previously mentioned nearly all local health authorities now make arrangements for immunisation against whooping cough and the figures for the Cardiff Rural area are:—

Under 5 years	5-15 years	Boosters
490	4	5

Dysentery

Fifty-nine notifications were received as compared with 54 for 1958. They were all of Sonné dysentery. A total of 14 cases were admitted to hospital, nine of this number were patients who were admitted from Rhose Welfare Centre which is controlled by the Glamorgan County Council, three were admitted from a caravan camping site in the same area and the remainder from private houses. The outbreak at the Welfare Centre was almost similar in nature to the outbreak which was reported in my report for 1958.

Anterior Poliomyelitis

It is pleasing to report that no cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year and there is every reason to hope that the number of cases generally will tend to decrease as a result of the immunisation facilities which are now being offered. It is not possible to say how many persons were given injections from the Cardiff Rural District but a total number of 4,825 injections of polio vaccine were given.

Tuberculosis

During the year 24 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and four cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified. This is a decrease over the previous year.

The following table gives the number of notifications during the past five years.

Year	Pulmonary cases	Non-pulmonary cases
1955	16	3
1956	27	5
1957	28	14
1958	38	1
1959	24	4

B.C.G. Vaccinations—School Children

In 1959 the figures were:—

Number of children skin tested (Mantoux)	..	250
Number of children Positive ..	..	52
Number of children Negative..	..	198
Number of children Vaccinated	..	196

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1959

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Age Periods								
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-44	7	6	2	—	1	—	—	—
45-64	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	11	2	2	5	2	—	—

**STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS
IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959**

PARISH	Males		Females	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Bonvilston	2	2	2	—
Lavernock	1	1	1	—
Leckwith	—	—	—	—
Llancarfan	—	—	—	—
Lisvane	7	—	5	1
Llanedeyrn	3	1	3	1
Llanilterne	—	—	1	—
Llanfedw	—	—	1	—
Llantrithyd	—	1	—	—
Llanvithyn	—	—	—	—
Michaelston-le-Pit ..	—	—	3	—
Pendoylan	12	5	9	—
Penmark	10	3	13	1
Pentrych	14	2	7	1
Peterston-super-Ely ..	3	—	1	—
Porthkerry	1	1	—	—
Radyr	8	1	10	2
Rhydygwern	1	—	3	1
Rudry	3	1	5	—
St. Andrews	18	1	16	5
St. Brides	—	—	—	—
St. Fagans	3	7	4	8
St. Georges	1	—	—	—
St. Lythans	3	—	3	1
St. Nicholas	1	1	—	1
Sully	12	2	5	2
Van	4	—	3	—
Welsh St. Donats ..	—	—	—	—
Wenvoe	5	—	1	—
Whitchurch	136	11	114	16
TOTALS ..	248	40	210	40

SUMMARY OF NON-PULMONARY CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1959

Location	Male	Female
Cervical Glands	15	21
Kidney	4	1
Spine	4	7
Elbow	1	—
Ischio Rectal Abscess	1	—
Meninges	2	2
Sacro-Iliac	1	—
Rib	1	—
Hip	4	3
Knee	1	—
Wrist	1	1
T.B. Peritonitis	1	2
Shoulder	1	—
Larynx	1	—
Genito-Urinary	2	1
Lupus of the Nose	—	1
Skin	—	1
TOTALS	40	40

In concluding this report, I wish to thank members of the Council and the Chief Officials of all departments, together with the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. McKIM THOMAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1960.



